

"To care for him who has borne the battle, and for his widow and orphans."

## The National Tribune.

ESTABLISHED 1877.  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.  
ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.  
IN ADVANCE.  
Foreign postage, \$1.00 in addition to subscription price.  
Canada postage, 50c in addition to subscription price.

ADVERTISING RATES—FLAT.  
50c per line for display.  
20c per line for classified columns.  
50c per line for reading notices.  
Advertising can be canceled at any time five days before date of issue.  
No discounts for time or space.  
Columns 2 1/4 inches wide; 2 1/4 inches long; seven columns to the page.  
Sample copies mailed free on request.

Entered at Washington, D. C., Post Office as second-class matter.

J. M. McILROY, Editor.

Office: 219 Thirteenth Street N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 16, 1908.

### NOTICE.

When you send in your subscription always state whether renewal or new subscriber.

When you renew from another post office give former address as well.

When change of address is desired be sure to give former address.

The Food Commissioner of Pennsylvania is not at all reconciled to the action of the United States Food Commission in permitting the use of sulfur in fruit drying. He says it so poisons the fruit that insects will not touch it.

In spite of all the restrictive legislation, oleomargarine still maintains its hold in the trade, and out of 115 samples of butter analyzed by the Pennsylvania Food Commissioner 15 were oleomargarine and all of them colored with coal-tar dye.

Congressman Hefflin's performance indicates that the marksmanship of Alabama has fallen to a low ebb. He says that he shot at the negro's feet, but one bullet hit the negro's head and the other wounded an innocent bystander. Alabamians used to shoot much better.

They are certainly concentrating an extraordinary number of things on that little strip of land between Colon and Panama. The Canal Commission has recently awarded a contract for 11 miles of small galvanized iron pipe, 15 miles of a larger size and nine miles more of a still larger size, costing altogether \$450,000.

The terrible news comes to us that Ambassador Hill will not be able to leave his expensive private mansion as Ambassador Towers did, and so the Kaiser will not be able to visit him, since German etiquette prevents the Kaiser from entering a hotel or flat. Still, we are young and strong, and have survived blows almost as bad as that.

Col. J. D. Walker, of the Ex-Prisoners of War Association, was present in the city last week visiting members of Congress in the interest of the ex-prisoners of war bill. He came with Col. Ezra Rippe, of Scranton; Gen. Harry White, of Indiana; Capt. Fortescue, of Philadelphia; and Capt. W. H. Bricker, of Carlisle, who constitute the Commission to erect a monument at Salisbury, N. C., to the Pennsylvanians who died in that prison.

Embassador Whitelaw Reid has suddenly become pessimistic. He told the Young Men's Christian Association in London that all manner of beliefs, morals, social order, property and business relations seem to be crumbling, and that we were on the brink of an entirely new order of things. We fear that the Ambassador is paying the penalty of the long living which he has been dispensing in London in the shape of a disordered liver.

The Socialist propaganda in this country has every manifestation of the dark sinister, plotting characteristic of the Old World. The circulars and other literature are never signed by the authors in the open, frank, American fashion, but usually bear no other signature than "The Committee" or "The Central Committee." In this country men who have anything political or otherwise to say have always been frank enough about it to sign their names, but the Social propagandists hide themselves in the mystery and threats of their bomb-throwing associates abroad.

### IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Representative T. T. Ansberry, Ohio, a member whose interest in the veterans and their widows is vigorous and constant, and who never neglects an opportunity to serve them, used as a part of his argument in favor of the Widows' Pension Bill the open letter of The National Tribune on the subject, which he heartily indorsed and made part of the Congressional Record for Saturday, April 11. He expressed his hope that the fears in the editorial were groundless, that the House and Senate conferees would come together and that the bill would be passed. He said "If it fails it will add a dark chapter to this country's pension laws."

### RELIGIOUS THERAPEUTICS.

By the Right Rev. Samuel Fallows, D. D., LL. D., Chaplain-in-Chief, G. A. R.

There has been the widest interest aroused in the new doctrine taught by Bishop Fallows in regard to the connection between religion and healing. It is something so effective and original as to arrest the attention of everyone, and Chaplain-in-Chief Fallows has been kind enough to contribute an article on it for The National Tribune, which will appear in next week's paper. It has been already announced, and we know that our readers are all eager for it and will peruse it with the keenest interest.

### THE PRISONERS OF WAR BILL.

The legislative situation with regard to the long-anticipated, often-promised Ex-Prisoners of War bill is this:

The passage of the McCumber act giving the Ex-Prisoners of War, as well as all other veterans, the \$12 a month which had been asked for in that bill. This leaves only the \$2.00 per diem for each day of imprisonment, which was part of the bill, and it has been decided to refer this to the Committee on Claims, where the bill now is.

There has never been a measure of greater justice, and we are tempted to say, of even approximate justice to this before Congress. The men who endured imprisonment have the most powerful claims upon the country's gratitude and justice. Meritorious service was in the field, that which was rendered in the prison pens calls for the utmost sympathy and gratitude of our people. It must be assumed that the men who were taken prisoners were at the front doing their duty and that imprisonment came to them precisely as wounds and death came to others. It was merely another form of the perils of war. There was not a man in prison who would not have most gladly exchanged places with any comrade on the firing line. The statistics show that it was much more dangerous to have been in prison than on the skirmish line. Companies and regiments which were captured suffered far greater loss than corresponding companies that were actively engaged.

The 70,000 prisoners held by the Confederates, neutralized nearly 130,000 Confederates held in Northern prisons. All the time the Union prisoners were offered a release from the inexpressible tortures inside the pens if they would simply go out and perform labor or take up a musket in the Confederate army. It is to the infinite credit of the American soldiers that they were all stubbornly loyal to their flag and preferred the worst that imprisonment could bring to them to deserting the cause of their country. The pittance of \$2 per day for every day in prison is a trifle for the Government to put in apposition to such service as they rendered, and the bill should be passed without the least delay. The country owes no more to any man who stood beneath its flag than it does to the ex-prisoners of war.

### THE WIDOWS' PENSION BILL.

The Conference Committee is apparently getting together upon the widows' pension bill, with a possible recession of the Senate from its amendments.

The Sulloway bill as it passed the House was as follows:

That from and after the passage of this act the rate of pension for widows, minor children under the age of 16 years and helpless minors, as defined by existing laws, now on the roll or hereafter to be placed on the pension roll, shall be \$12 per month, and shall be so construed as to reduce any pension under any act, public or private.

Sec. 2. That if any officer or enlisted man served 30 days or more in the Army or Navy of the United States during the late civil war and who has been honorably discharged therefrom has died or shall hereafter die, leaving a widow, she shall, upon due proof of her husband's death, without proving his death to be the result of his army or navy service, be placed on the pension roll from the date of the application therefor under this act at the rate of \$12 per month during her widowhood, provided that said widow shall have married said soldier or sailor prior to June 30, 1895; and the benefits of this section shall include those widows whose husbands are given a pensionable status under the act of Feb. 15, 1895, and the joint resolutions of July 1, 1902, and June 28, 1906.

Sec. 3. That no claim agent or attorney shall be recognized in the adjudication of claims under the first section of this act, and that no agent, attorney or other person engaged in preparing, presenting or prosecuting any claim under the provisions of the second section of this act shall, directly or indirectly, contract for, demand, receive or retain for such services in preparing, presenting or prosecuting such claim a sum greater than \$10, which sum shall be payable only upon the order of the Commissioner of Pensions by the pension agent making payment of the pension allowed; and any person who shall violate such provision of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall, for each and every such offense, be fined not exceeding \$500 or be imprisoned at hard labor not exceeding two years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

The Senate amended the first section so as to read as follows:

That from and after the passage and approval of this act the rate of pension for the widow of any officer or enlisted man who served in any Indian war, the War with Mexico or the civil war, whose name is now on the pension roll or hereafter shall be placed on the pension roll under any existing law and who is receiving or is entitled under said law to receive a pension at a rate of less than \$12 per month, shall be increased to and allowed at \$12 per month, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed; Provided, however, That this act shall not be so construed as to reduce any pension under any act, public or private.

The second section was amended so as to read that the widow should be placed on the pension roll "from the date of filing of her application;" that she should have been married "prior to the passage and approval of this act;" that the widows whose husbands "if living would have a pensionable status under the joint resolution of Feb. 15, 1895," should receive the benefits, and, further, "that nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect the existing allowance of \$2 per month for each child under the age of 16."

These amendments have been the question at issue between the two Houses, and they are now the subject of debate in the Committee of Conference. A full meeting of the committee will be held this week, probably after we go to press, and it is sincerely hoped that the committee will arrive at a conclusion and the bill be speedily adopted by both Houses to bring an immediacy of relief to tens of thousands of as worthy and deserving women as there are in the land.

### THE DRED SCOTT CASE.

"The evil men do lives after them," and the Dred Scott case bobs up again most unexpectedly. Some men in Missouri have conceived the idea that under the Dred Scott decision they can secure payment for the slaves who were emancipated. They allege that Dred Scott could not have brought suit himself, but was so lazy and useless that the trustee of the estate to which he belonged sought to get rid of him by proof that having once been in a free State as a resident Scott was entitled to his liberty. The Supreme Court having decided that Congress had no constitutional power to limit or in any way interfere with slavery, therefore the United States is liable for the value of all the slaves who were freed.

The whole claim is absolutely baseless, and the story told is void of truth. The gist of the Dred Scott decision has been much obscured by the fierce political discussions and the war. The gist of the decision was sound law and not questioned, but what made all the trouble was the Supreme Court's going outside of the case before them and trying to settle the whole slavery question in favor of the South. The facts are that Dred Scott, who was the slave of Dr. Emerson, a Surgeon in the United States Army, was taken by him to Rock Island and then to Fort Snelling, while stationed there in his duty. Returning with his master to St. Louis, Dred some years afterward brought suit for freedom on the ground that having been taken by his master voluntarily into free territory he had thereby acquired his freedom. The case finally reached the Supreme Court at a time when the slave power was at the height of its arrogance, and the court, after deciding the case before it, went on into a wide discussion of almost everything under the sun in attempting to prove that the negro was an inferior being, who had no rights which a white man was bound to respect. The Missouri Supreme Court had held that the residence of Dr. Emerson, Dred Scott's master, in Rock Island and Fort Snelling, was only temporary and in the performance of his duty as a Government officer, and upon Government reservations; that he had no intention of changing his residence, and if there had been any change in Dred's status while residing there his servile condition would revive upon his return to Missouri.

Chief Justice Taney, with four other Justices concurring, decided that Dred Scott was not a citizen of Missouri, and that consequently the Circuit Court of the United States, which had been appealed to, had no jurisdiction, and it should dismiss the suit. Had the Supreme Court confined itself to this point it would have been generally accepted as good, the very harsh law, but in its zeal it went on to deny that the African race had or could have any legal existence as "persons," that Congress had no control over the Territories, and that the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional. Justices McLean and Curtis, who dissented, held that there was in the Constitution a plain distinction between "citizens" and "electors," and that the negroes were repeatedly mentioned as "persons." They supported their position also by the undoubted fact that at the time of the adoption of the Constitution negroes were not only "citizens" but "voters" in at least five of the States, and they were still voters except where, as in North Carolina and New Jersey, the right had been taken away from them by changes in the State Constitution. Even the free negro might not be an "elector" in any particular State, they were still always "citizens," capable of suing and being sued, and at least on the same footing as women and minors.

The majority of the Supreme Court had held that the clause of the Constitution empowering Congress "to make all necessary rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States" only referred to the territory and property in possession of the Government before the acquisition of Louisiana. Therefore, the rights of Congress as to that portion of the public domain embraced in the Louisiana Purchase was limited. The slaves were found there as "property," and Congress was bound to protect that property. The dissenting Justices held that slavery was valid only by State law, and when a slave was voluntarily taken out of a slave State by his owner he lost his character of a slave and took on that of a free and natural person, since the State law making him a slave could not extend beyond the limits of the State. In all this reasoning nothing can be found to sustain the claim of the Missourians who are wanting the United States to pay for their slaves.

The Immigration officers have found a sufficient reason for keeping Emma Goldman out of the United States in spite of her naturalization papers. They held that she had forfeited all her rights as an American citizen by her subsequent residence in Russia. It is commendable that our officers are at last taking steps to curb the evil of undesirable people coming to this country and getting naturalized, and then going back to make their American citizenship a nuisance if not a menace to the countries from which they came. There ought to be a very hard and fast line against this. While we should be more careful in issuing certificates of naturalization, there should be some stringent regulation that the privileges of citizenship shall only be enjoyed by those who are citizens de facto. The Jews have been particularly annoying in this respect. All over Europe and the Mediterranean countries there are Jews who have gained American citizenship here, and gone back to use all the advantages of that citizenship to get rights and privileges not allowed to the citizens of the country. They have made more trouble for our Consular and Diplomatic Agents than any others. We cannot and should not expect foreign Governments to allow themselves to be continually slapped in the face by the naturalization papers of some cunning little rascal who has really no interest or attachment whatever in or to the United States.

### THE 20000 IN HAITI.

All visitors to Haiti say that the conditions there are indescribably barbarous, the tinsel of French polish making the savagery of the people even more startling. In spite of all denials, the hideous voodoo religion prevails all over the island, and half-naked priestesses and shaggy old priests go thru the horrible ceremonies in the very suburbs of Port au Prince. These scoundrelly voodoo priests hold the whole land in terror, and have even the Presidents under their thumb. It is even asserted that cannibalism is part of these awful ceremonies. It would seem that our missionary boards have strangely neglected this nearby land, where there is far more need for religious work than among the Chinese and Hindus, who are of a much superior civilization. The English and German papers are strongly of the opinion that we should take the country in hand, and "cut out the black spot of the Antilles." The only hope of a little handful of whites who are trying to run plantations and do business in the country is in the intervention of the United States, and some things that the President has said have strengthened this expectation, but the present policy of the United States is to leave the country severely alone, and let the negroes and mulattos fight their struggle to a finish.

The Automobile Gas Producer Syndicate of Glasgow has developed a motor for automobiles which it is claimed will supersede all other methods of propulsion. The gas producer is placed immediately behind the engine and between it and the dashboard. Its grate area is about 12 square inches. The hopper has a capacity for some 640 pounds of fuel, while the fire is started with three pounds of charcoal. Within five minutes of lighting the fire the car can be set in motion, and from that time forward no further attention is necessary. Anthracite pea coal is the fuel used. During the past year very severe tests have been made of the engine, and it has met them successfully. On a recent run of 40 miles from 10 to 11 miles per hour 145 pounds of fuel were used to propel a vehicle weighing with the passengers four and nine-tenths tons. This represented a cost of about twelve-tenths of a cent per mile, or about 24 cents for the 40-mile journey.

There are two decidedly conflicting opinions as to the question of whether an American Ambassador should be a man of inordinate wealth and spend it profusely in lavish entertainments. On the one side it is said that this is for the glory of America, and tends to impress the European people with the unlimited riches of this country. So far as show may go, such Ambassadors as Reid, of England, and Towers, of Germany, have eclipsed by far anything else at those courts. On the other hand, there are many Americans in this country who "have" not this overflowing wealth, and they are not a little displeased at the sensational performances of their representatives, which tend to exclude from participation all but the ultra wealthy. They think that it is opposed to our democratic principles, and that mere vulgar ostentation is not the characteristic that should be sought for in the men whom we send abroad to represent us. It has a malevolent tendency in exalting the almighty dollar above other qualities that are held to be much more desirable.

The enforcement of the pure food law has carried havoc into the chicory trade. All foreign coffees are more or less mixed with chicory, and in France and Germany many people drink coffee in place of coffee. Most of the ground coffees in this country have been more or less mixed with chicory, and very many people prefer the coffee mixed with chicory, but they don't know that the mixture has been made. Hereafter it will have to be stated on the label

for ground coffee. Chicory is undoubtedly the best substitute for coffee, and it is surprising that nobody has taken it up and put it on its own merits, as is done in other countries. We could raise it with the greatest ease in this country, and, in fact, it is a weed in Virginia and around Washington, having been introduced by Thomas Jefferson in his multifarious efforts to improve the condition of the common people of this country.

### FOREST TAXATION.

The Forestry Bureau finds itself confronted with a serious problem in the taxation of lands which are returned to timber production. It is greatly to the interest of the country that land owners should be encouraged to grow timber, and the most obvious means of encouragement is to reduce taxation on such lands or release them from taxes altogether. This policy, however, means strong objections from the taxpayers in the Counties where such lands may be located. They do not want the County's income reduced, nor do they want their own taxes raised to make up for the deficiencies which may come from such a release. The New Hampshire Forestry Commission has been making a careful study of this subject, and has been assisted by the officials of the United States Forestry Bureau. Maine proposes to tax wild land about two per cent annually, and in New York a bill is under consideration to tax timber lands not higher than for barren, unproductive land in the same district. The lands so favored will have to be registered with the Forest, Fish, and Game Commission, and when the timber is cut will be subject to a tax of three per cent on the stumpage value. This would lighten the taxes in New York, but the Maine legislation would increase them. In Maine the standing timber is regarded as part of the value of the land and as increasing every year with the growth of the timber. An attempt to rebate the taxes on timber lands in Pennsylvania failed under the decision of the courts that it was unconstitutional. Michigan complains that one-sixth of its timber lands are now on the delinquent list, being worthless for any purpose but growing timber, and are taxed too high to be held for that purpose.

Comrade Wainwright Cushing, Past Commander of Maine, has succeeded in having the trustees of the Thompson Free Library to withdraw from circulation "Lady Baltimore," a romance by Owen Wister. One of the objectionable things in the book was the following, which appears on page 202:

"Many of us, I began, who have watched the sordid touch of politics make dirty one clean thing after another, would not be wholly desolated to learn that the Grand Army of the Republic had gone to another world to sing its songs and draw its pensions."

Capt. Hiram Hyde has obtained a decision from the courts reinstating him as Superintendent of Section 2, Champlain Canal, from which he was illegally removed in 1901. The action was brought under the law of New York, which prohibits any honorably discharged soldier, sailor or marine who served during the war of the rebellion from being removed from any position held by him by appointment or employment, and gives the veteran the right to a writ of mandamus to compel his reinstatement and the payment of his salary from the time of removal. The Judge issued a writ of preremptory mandamus to the Superintendent of Public Works to reinstate Hyde, giving him 20 days in which to answer.

### Encourages Sulloway.

Comrade J. A. Bryan, 521 Park Ave., Monroeville, Pa., writes: "The House of Representatives is right about the widows' pension bill. I hope that Chairman Sulloway will never yield."

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E. McC., Washington, D. C., asks: Please let me know if Japan and China have had a war between them recently, and also the date of the Boxer war.

In 1894 Japan took advantage of disorders in Korea to revive certain old claims to rights in that country, and sent an expeditionary force into that peninsula. China, which had always claimed suzerainty in Korea, sent an imposing force, and after minor collisions Japan declared war. After a vigorous campaign, in which occurred the famous naval battle of the Yalu River, on Sept. 18, 1894, and the capture of Port Arthur by the Japanese, China recognized the full independence of Korea, ceded to Japan the peninsula of Liao-Tung, the island of Formosa and the Pescadores, and agreed to pay an indemnity of 200,000,000 taels.

A reply to your second question, the unexpected weakness of China, shown in the war with Japan, led various foreign powers to demand and secure concessions and a territorial foothold, of which the most important was the lease to England of Wei-Hai-Wei, on the south shore of Pe-Chili, opposite Port Arthur, which commanded the water approach to Peking. It was there, early in 1900, that the Boxers, led by Prince Tuan, revolted against the Emperor, massacred missionaries, and finally made a concerted attack upon the foreign legations in Peking.

A. W. T., East Stroudsburg, Pa., asks: What are the addresses of O. O. Howard and Daniel E. Sickles, both commanders at Gettysburg, if they are still living?

Both of these distinguished officers are still living. Gen. Oliver O. Howard at Burlington, Vt., and Gen. Daniel E. Sickles at 23 Fifth Ave., New York City.

A. T., Lost Springs, Kan., asks: Was the new Senator, Bradley, from Kentucky, a Union soldier during the war? Some say he was a Colonel.

Senator William M. Bradley, of Kentucky, joined the Union army in 1861, when he was only 14 years of age, first as a recruiting officer in Pulaski County and later as a private soldier at Louisville. Being under arrest, his father secured his release, and he began the study of law, to the practice of which, under a special act of the Legislature, he was admitted to the bar before he attained his majority.

L. S. G., Chatham, N. Y., writes: During April or May, 1865, a steam transport loaded with soldiers started from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe. During the night the vessel collided with another transport. The boys, or many of them, supposing the steamer were on going down, sprang overboard, and were seen to be on board the northbound boat, which soon went down. Can you give me the names of those who were lost, and the names of the steamer?

We presume that you refer to the catastrophe which occurred on March 31, 1865, when the steam transport Gen. Lyon, on its way from Wilmington to Fortress Monroe, with between 500 and 600 persons on board, caught fire off Cape Hatteras and was entirely consumed with nearly all on board. For a list of those lost you will have to consult the files of the daily papers of that date or else write to the War Department.

L. M. M., Mobile, Ala., writes: What is all this talk about St. Patrick being a Scotchman? Everybody knows he was Irish. Please explain.

St. Patrick lived so long ago that the information concerning his early life is very unsatisfactory. The best authorities seem to agree that he was born in Scotland, and when 16 years old he was captured by pirates and carried to Ireland, where he was sold to Millic, chiefdom of North Dalaridia, in the County of Antrim, North Ireland. He lived as a slave for six years, during which his sad condition led him to seek consolation in God. Some authorities trace his origin to France, but of his existence there is but little doubt, and it is said that when he began his missionary work in Ireland "he found no Christians," and when he died "he left no heathens." He is supposed to have died in the year 463.

G. A. M., Calais, Me., asks: What are the Roycrofters of East Aurora, N. Y.?

The Roycrofters, to use their own words, "are a community who make beautiful books and things." It was founded by Elbert Hubbard some time in the '90's, and began operations by making limited editions of books that were hand-painted, and which were easily sought by bibliophiles. The demand increased, thus advertising the community, which was added to by the publication of The Philistine, a monthly "journal of protest," which was extensively quoted from in current publications.

J. E. B., Utica, N. Y., asks: When did the first onward steamship come to the United States?

The Britannia, the first Cunard steamship, sailed from Liverpool by Halifax and Boston, on July 4, 1840.

L. C. L., Hartford, Conn., asks: What does it cost to get a patent?

Each original application for a patent costs \$15, and when the patent is issued an additional fee of \$20 is collected. These are the fees paid to the Government.

W. R. H., McKeesport, Pa., asks: In what direction does it seem likely that improved transportation facilities will be developed to relieve congestion in the streets?

It is not wise to speculate on the future, but the present indications tend to the development of two general classes of improvements. The first, that of subways, as in London, New York and Boston, in preference to elevated roads; and, second, that of motor vehicles running along improved roadways, in preference to railways on tracks.

### THE KANSAS MILITIA.

The Bill to Give Them a Pensionable Status and Its Prospects.

Editor National Tribune: In response to your letter of the 18th inst., inclosed you will find a copy of my bill to pension the members of the Kansas Militia who fought Gen. Price. The prospects for the passage of this bill at the present session of Congress are not good. I find that since the introduction of the bill, however, it has received an interest in the matter of pensioning those members of the various State Militias who participated in actual fighting during the civil war. I believe that within the next few years there will be a movement to place on a pensionable status the members of all the militia of the United States.

The co-operation of the Kansas Militia in 1864 with the small Federal army undoubtedly saved the day for the Union arms at the battle of Westport, turned back Gen. Price's invaders, and saved Kansas and northern Missouri from devastation and prevented Fort Leavenworth and the immense arsenal supplies of arms stored there from falling into the hands of the Confederates. These men rendered signal service during the war of the rebellion, and should receive their reward.—D. R. Anthony.

The bill is as follows:

That the benefits of the act of Congress, June 27, 1890 (as amended by the act of May 9, 1890), granting pensions to soldiers and sailors who served in the military and naval forces of the United States, their widows, minor children and dependent parents, and the act of Feb. 6, 1907, granting pensions to certain enlisted men, soldiers and officers who served in the civil war and in the War with Mexico, be, and the same are hereby, extended to include the officers and privates of the Kansas State Militia called out by proclamation of Thomas Carney, Governor of the State of Kansas, and ordered into active military service by Maj. Gen. S. R. Curtis, U. S. Army, commanding the Department of Kansas, under General Order, dated Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Oct. 10, 1864, declaring martial law throughout the State of Kansas, and ordering all men therein, white or black, between the ages of 18 and 60, into military service, and who served in said militia and cooperated with the Federal soldiers under Gen. Curtis in October, 1864, in the war of the rebellion, in compliance with said proclamation and orders, and to the widows and minor children of such persons.

Sec. 2. That the regiments of the Kansas State Militia, co-operating with the Federal soldiers, under command of Gen. S. R. Curtis, U. S. Army, engaged in routing "Price's raid" into Kansas in October, 1864, be, and the same are hereby, recognized as a part of the military force of the United States engaged in suppressing the war of the rebellion, to the same extent as the members of said militia had been regularly mustered into the service of the United States.

Sec. 3. That this act shall not apply to any person who is now receiving a pension for services performed in said militia or other service, under any law or laws of the United States.

Sec. 4. That no pension claim agent or other person shall be entitled to receive any compensation for services rendered in presenting any claim to the Bureau of Pensions, or securing any pension, under this act.

# PRANG WAR PICTURES.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has just placed an order for several thousand of these famous war pictures. The two that we will be able to supply first are the Siege of Vicksburg and the Battle of Spotsylvania. These will be mailed on April 15.

These famous war pictures are so well known to our subscribers that it is unnecessary to describe them except briefly. They are reproduced in the original colors. These are large pictures, 15 x 22 inches, and would make a splendid addition to the collection of any Grand Army Post or any home.



BATTLE OF SPOTSYLVANIA.

Reproduced in 18 colors.

Size, 15 by 22 inches.

### SPOTSYLVANIA.

The fight at the Bloody Angle, in Spotsylvania, was one of the fiercest, if not the fiercest, in the history of war in any country. For hours the Union and Confederate forces were engaged in a close, deadly, and intensely sanguinary struggle, which left the ground heaped with slain. It was in this engagement that occurred the famous incident of a large tree being shot off by musketry fire, showing the volume and deadliness of the fire which the opponents poured into one another. The picture is a fine portrayal of the fight at its hottest.

Price, 50 cents. With The National Tribune one year, \$1.25.



BATTLE OF VICKSBURG.

Reproduced in 18 colors.

Size, 15 by 22 inches.

### VICKSBURG.

The assault on Fort Hill, at Vicksburg, was one of the thrilling episodes of that great achievement. It was largely a hand-to-hand fight in the midst of the roar of cannon along the whole line, the bursting of shells, the fierce whiz of canister and the steady crash of musketry. The fighting was so close that hand grenades, bayonets, gun barrels and swords were in almost constant use. The picture represents the planting of the colors upon the enemy's works, and gives a hint of the immortal struggle around them.

Price, 50 cents. With The National Tribune one year, \$1.25.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, WASHINGTON, D. C.